

334-330 BC

GRECO-Persian War

Alexander, son of Philip, carried out his father's plans to conquer Persia

334 BC Battle of GRANICUS

333 BC Battle of ISSUS

331 BC Battle of ARBELA

Alexander the Great defeated Darius, KING OF PERSIA
The Persian empire was conquered.
This marks the height of macedonian power

334 BC.

1912 Dates J-BK

GRANICUS

A small river near Troy in Asia
Minor. Alexander fought his
1st battle here against the
Persians, whom he defeated.

334 BC

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Battle of the GRANICUS R.

334 BC

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Alexander led the Greeks against Persia.

Spring 334 BC

Alexander set out with 30,000 foot
and 5000 horse.

May 334 BC

Alexander utterly defeated the Persians on the banks of the river Granicus in 334 BC.

He then advanced along the coast, through LYCIA and PAMPHYLIA to GORDIUM in PHRYGIA where he cut the famous Gordian knot; and then to Cappadocia, and through the pass called the CILICIAN GATES, which

The person who had the best
in CILICIA. That is to receive all the
free and sensible all reasonable
from PARMEANIO Lissomogianus that the
desire was caused by old age & poor
man. He thought the desire
and those should have the little. he can -
for whom they were more
less good why others were more

Oct. 334 BC

Alexander defeated the Persian forces under DARIUS at ISSUS in CILICIA.

334BC

Alexander & his army crossed
the Hellespont in 334BC and set forth
to subdue all of Asia.

In forced marches, covering great
distances at breakneck speed, leading
his men in pitched battles and
guerrilla warfare, Alexander was
wounded many times but always
set an example of valor.

334 BC

Alexander the Great invaded Persia.

Defeated Darius III at the GRANICUS R

334BC - 323BC

WARS OF ALEXANDER THE GREAT

Greek forces conquer Persia & Egypt

BATTLES: GRANICUS; ISSUS; ARBELA

LEADERS: ALEXANDER the Great; DARIUS

334 BC

Aristotle opens the Lyceum.

Battle of the Granicus.

Choragic monument of Lysicrates

334 BC

Battle of Granicus (KOCABAŞ)
River

macedonian Army of 30,000
men led by Alexander the Great
annihilated Persians and
Greek mercenaries (Sea of
Marmara).

334 BC

Planning for the Temple of Apollo began soon after 334 BC when Alexander the Great arrived in Asia Minor.

Temple is at Didyma (S.E. Turkey) with 80 columns (3 still standing). Was begun under the patronage of Maedas, in the southernmost part of ancient Ionia.

The author's signature is written in cursive script, appearing twice on the page. It consists of the name "John C. Calhoun" followed by "1850".

John C. Calhoun
1850

334 BC

Alexander stood at gates of Jerusalem and demanded the surrender of the capital. The high-priest refused, but the next morning he consented. He ordered the clergy to put on their most impressive vestments, and the people to garb themselves in immaculate white.

334BC

Alexander was ready to cross
the Hellespont and march east.

At first, his army, tiny by comparison
with the might of the Persian
Empire was not seen as a threat.
But Alexander broke the power of the
Persian governors, the satraps of
Asia minor at the Battle of the RIVER
GRANICUS and advanced, unopposed

across Asia Minor. King Darius III then assembled his army together with his entire household, including his mother, his wife & his children and marched to the Mediterranean Coast near the Bay of ISKENDERUN. He met the Greek Army at the River ISSUS, the Persian Army was defeated and forced to flee. Darius III abandoned his family to Alexander, who treated them with the utmost respect

334-332 BC

When the Macedonian forces of Alexander II shattered the Persian Empire altogether in 334-332 BC Jerusalem neither gave resistance to the conquerors, nor, apparently, experienced any immediate change in circumstances